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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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THE MAN TO BE WHIPPED

The Cincinnati Convention not only relieved the Republican party from certain defeat, but it has utterly broken and demoralized the Democratic party. True to the last to its traditional record for fatally blundering at the critical moment, the latter party has nominated for the Presidency SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the intimate of TWEED, the notorious railroad jobber, the "hard money" wild-cat currency speculator, the peace at any price Copperhead, the man who, having betrayed nearly every trust imposed upon him, has lately essayed the role of reformer with the reform portion left out. Enough has been printed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *Express* concerning him to damn him in the estimation of every honest voter in the country. It is on record against him that millions of money have been stolen on the new Capitol building at Albany and that no one has been even arraigned for the thefts. It is a fact that the Capitol Commissioners were TILDEN delegates to the St. Louis Convention. It is a fact that the notorious robber TWEED was allowed to walk out of Ludlow Street Jail in broad daylight. It is a fact that Sheriff CONNER, in whose custody TWEED was, is removable by the Governor. It is a fact that TILDEN took a solemn oath "to faithfully protect the interests of the people of the State." It is a fact that Sheriff CONNER still occupies his position, and that TWEED has not been recaptured. It is a fact that TILDEN has disregarded his oath, and it is a fact that CONNER has been working hard for TILDEN for President. It is a fact that Brooklyn is cursed by the most unprincipled ring that ever fastened itself upon a city. It is a fact that TILDEN knows all about these men. It is a fact that he has endeavored to resist legal proceedings against them, and has afforded no assistance to those who are prosecuting them. It is a fact that, instead of being in the State prison, some of these men were TILDEN's chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention.

It is matter of public record that TILDEN's two iron companies in Michigan have for eleven years been issuing a fraudulent and illegal currency in express violation of the laws of the country. It is a fact that the court ruled as follows:

"They bear not only the ear marks, but all the principal features of a bank note, and are utterly worthless for the purpose of circulation. They cannot be the subject of forgery, they are a spurious, worthless, bastard currency.

It is a fact that the bank tax on this currency was evaded, and that TILDEN's companies applied to Congress for a *remission of the penalties for a violation of the laws*. The bill introduced into Congress was as follows:

"An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and remit certain taxes and penalties claimed to be due from mining and other corporations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of North America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to settle and release any claims for taxes on circulation of evidence of indebtedness made against any mining, manufacturing, or other corporations other than against any national banking association, State bank or banking association, by such corporations paying the tax, without the penalty, &c.

"Approved March 3, 1875."

"A true copy from a copy certified by the Chief Clerk of the Department of State.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.

"Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

It is a fact that TILDEN passed the New York Court House, being built by TWEED, almost daily for years. It is a fact that every man in New York knew that millions of dollars were being stolen by TWEED and the party in power. It is a fact that TILDEN did nothing to expose the New York Court House robbery until after TWEED had been ruined by the exposures of O'BRIEN, through the New York *Times*. It is a fact that TILDEN was defeated for Governor by over 6,000 votes in the State outside of New York and Brooklyn, and it is a fact that his pretended fight for reform has only been against men who have no Democratic or party power. A man whose reputation rests upon sham reform and stencilplate advertisements, and who owes his nomination to ROBERT SCHELL, a leader of Brooklyn plunderers, is not the candidate to lead a minority party to victory.

WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Dead-Lock.

Legal Effects of a Lack of Funds.

The Treasury Portfolio Still Waiting for Mr. Morrill.

How the St. Louis Nomination is Regarded.

A Wet Blanket for the Democracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1876.

The Dead-Lock on Appropriations—Its Legal Effects.

The law officers of the Government have now under consideration the effect of failure to pass the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the various branches of the Government after the close of the fiscal year. There are certain appropriations known as permanent, specific and indefinite which will not be affected, such as those for the collection of the revenue from customs, for arming and equipping the militia, interest on the public debt, interest on the Pacific Railway, expenses of the national loan, refunding the national debt, sinking fund, marine hospital establishment, and prize money to captors. There are a number of other items not important. In reference to the ordinary appropriations there is a question as to whether a suspension of the operations of the Government in the absence of appropriations to carry it on would not necessarily result in a vacation of the offices.

It is claimed that despite the failure of Congress to appropriate, that the offices continue to exist and that the official incumbent is entitled to perform its duties and would have a just claim against the Government for compensation. In the light of precedent, it is claimed that the entire *personnel* of the Government can continue in the performance of their duties and that their compensation would be recognized as a valid claim. In the event of the non-passage of the mail transportation portion of the Postal Appropriation bill, the Postmaster General will be compelled to suspend the carrying of the mails. The House committee are evidently aware of the consequences of a suspension of the mails and are disposed to meet the Senate half way on this bill, with a fair prospect of its passage. As soon as the opinions of the law officers of the Government are known the President will direct that such course in view of the facts be issued as will place the Executive in the proper attitude in consequence of a lack of means to carry on the Government.

The Vacant Treasury Portfolio.

The ten days limitation of the Acting Secretaryship of Mr. Conant will expire on July 1st. It is now proposed unless Mr. Morrill definitely declines to accept the direction of the affairs of the Treasury Department, to designate some member of the other executive departments to act as Secretary of the Treasury in addition to his usual duties until Mr. Morrill shall have disposed of the appropriation bills now pending.

A Democratic Wet Blanket.

The nomination of Tilden has fallen like a wet blanket upon the Democracy. But very little interest was manifested here in the proceedings at St. Louis, as a philosophical Democrat tersely said, it was merely setting some one up to be knocked down.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The fire at Hunter's Point, New York, yesterday destroyed the John's Roofing Company establishment and adjoining property. Loss $100,000.

The ocean yacht race yesterday, from Sandy Hook to Cape May and return, was won by the celebrated yacht America, now owned by General B. F. Butler.

The session of the National Board of Trade at New York yesterday was devoted to the hearing and reference of resolutions on financial topics and other items coming before it.

SECOND EDITION.

Selected for Slaughter

Samuel J. Tilden Nominated on the Second Ballot.

A Hard Money Man on a Soft Money Platform.

Declaration of Principles

The Usual Talk About Corruption, Extravagance, &c.

ANTI-CHINESE PLANK ADOPTED

Fierce Fight on the Financial Plank.

The Soft Money Men Dissatisfied.

Scenes of Strife and Confusion.

MORNING SESSION—FIRST KNOCK-DOWN FOR TILDEN—JOHN KELLY GAGGED BY THE CHAIRMAN.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—President McClernand called the convention to order at five minutes after eleven, introducing Father *Ready*, of St. Louis, who offered a prayer. Mr. Campbell, of Tennessee, moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes of yesterday, and the motion was agreed to.

A number of resolutions and memorials, bearing upon various points of public policy, were offered, read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions under the rule.

Mr. Kelly, of New York—I have been requested by some of my colleagues on the New York delegation to present to the convention in the name of some gentlemen in New York who are opposed to the nomination of Governor Tilden for the Presidency this paper, [Hisses, and cries of "Sit down."] I ask that it be read, so that the convention will understand the character of the men in that State who are opposed to Governor Tilden's nomination. [Applause and hisses.] The Chair decided the motion out of order.

A debate of some warmth then sprung up as to whether the convention should proceed with the work of the nominations at once, or await the report of the Committee on Resolutions. A number of business and quarter motions had been made and the convention was getting into some confusion, when, in the midst of a roll call on a motion to proceed with the nominations, the Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready on a report and asked if the roll call should proceed.

Mr. Abbott, of Massachusetts—I withdraw my motion to take the vote by States, and move to substitute the motion that the vote be taken by ballot.

Mr. Kernan, of New York—I suggest now what I believe to be the best interests of the country and our party and conserves, and that is that the report from the Committee on Resolutions and if, as I am informed, they expect to be ready to report in five or ten minutes, I suggest that we wait until we do hear from them, and let us get through with this wrangling in the party.

Mr. Meredith, of Virginia—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I have instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to inform the convention that they have agreed upon a platform and resolutions [cheers]; that the resolutions have been referred to a committee of revision, and that the committee will remain in session for an hour, and hear the report from the sub-Committee on Resolutions. I am instructed by the Committee on Resolutions to say to the convention that they will be ready to report in an hour.

Mr. Morton, of New York—In view of this report, by which I rejoice to hear that a platform has been agreed upon satisfactory to the committee of revision, I move that this convention take a recess until two o'clock to hear that report. [Cries of "no, no."]

The motion was carried and the convention took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS REPORT.

After the recess of the convention the vast audience remained in the hall and there were loud calls for *Pryor, Doolittle, Ewing* and others. Occasionally a voice would call out, "Dixie," "Yankee Doodle," &c., amid loud cheers. Finally, in response to repeated calls, ex-Senator Doolittle came forward to the platform and spoke at considerable length. He was followed by Colonel Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Hon. Gerrit Brower, of Missouri, and senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania. There was nothing significant in these speeches, they being made to fill in time until the report came. They were patriotic and fraternal in spirit, as well as critical of the Republican party.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS REPORT.

The convention reassembled at a quarter past two o'clock.

The President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will clear the aisle and see that order is observed. The Committee on Platform, I am informed, is ready to report.

Mr. Hendrix, of Virginia—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: The Committee on Resolutions have finally agreed upon their report. It is nec to them to state that a great many resolutions were laid before them upon the various questions that cover all the sections of the convention; that those resolutions have been referred to a committee and deliberately discussed, and they have finally agreed upon the following declarations of principles, which I am instructed by them to move. I will ask Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer to read the resolutions for me.

Governor Dorsheimer then read as follows:

THE PLATFORM—AFFIRMATION OF PRINCIPLES.

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do here by declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and of the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to unite with us in this first and most pressing p triotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union; our devotion to the Constitution, which is the bond of our Union, our

Mr. McLain—There was objection.

The President—The Chair did not hear it.

Mr. McLain—It is the fault of the Chair; the objection was made in every direction. The noise in the galleries drown the objections.

The President—I recognized the gentleman from Ohio and his right to proceed in the absence of objection, and I shall maintain that position.

Mr. McLain—But objection was made. I appeal from the decision of the Chair, and call for a vote by States. The Chair had no right to give the floor to the gentleman, and I demand a vote.

A delegate from Indiana—The rules were suspended and General Ewing's time extended fifteen minutes, and upon that motion I move the previous question.

The President—I could not receive a motion to suspend the rules while this business is pending. The gentleman from Maryland appeals from the decision of the Chair.

General Ewing—I am very much obliged to you for the kind spirit manifested, and will not ask the indulgence of the convention further.

Mr. Cox, of New York—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska—Who has the floor? The President—The gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox, has the floor, and a point of order.

Mr. Cox—My point of order is this: I was entitled, after General Ewing had spoken, to be recognized. I was prepared to speak upon the platform. My colleagues have rights that I have not.

The Chair—The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Cox, of New York—I will make my point. I propose to yield my time to Mr. Keasbey. [Cheers.]

The Chair—The gentleman has no right to yield his time. He is out of order.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska—I rise to a question of privilege. I move that the galleries be cleared. [Cheers.]

The Chair—The gentleman from Nebraska moves that the galleries be cleared, and I wish to address myself to the galleries. We are not to be controlled or intimidated by outsiders, and unless we have order will turn them out.

A DIRECT ISSUE BETWEEN HARD AND SOFT.

Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention: I do not propose to speak upon this question at length; five minutes is quite time enough for me. I propose here to make a straight issue between hard and soft money. [Tremendous cheering.] By that we all stand or we fall. [Cheers.] If you want soft money, give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished soft money advocate in the United States [cheers and hisses], but if you want to leave to the hard money men some chance to carry their principles, then stand by the report of the committee [cheers], which was a compromise so great that I am sorry to have been signed by every one of the Eastern Democratic States, and to which I have put my own signature. [Cheers.] If you want soft money, give your votes to the resolution offered by the most distinguished soft money advocate in the United States [cheers and hisses], or by the chairmen of the leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery, in the Secretary's name for many thousand dollars in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy not unknown to his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; a minister to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary fairly escaping by only object to indictment for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War unpunished for high crimes and contrived misdemeanors.

The demonstration is complete that the first step in breaking down the public faith is to dishonest men from another party let the distress of one political organization into the body politic, and Heaven help us. One age of men or party we cannot so change of measures and associations. With profligacy, frauds and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, capable a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves; but their remedy is to take the men who have already been displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand appointments at their disposition.

Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration and a change of men, for we say have a change of measures and of men.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Dorsheimer—Our committee have also had referred to them and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention, representing the Democracy of the United States, do cordially indorse the action of the present House of Representatives [Applause.] in reducing and cutting off the expenditures of the Federal Government; in cutting down salaries, extravagant appropriation, and in abolishing useless offices. We approve the action of the present House in refusing to make appropriations not required by the public necessities; and we believe that a strict economy on the part of the members of the House, that no committee of conference and no misinterpretation of rules will be allowed to defeat the reduction in the measures of economy demanded by the country. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow citizens. [Applause.]

THE CHEROKEE STRIP—THE REPORT.

General Tom Ewing, or Ohio—At the request of several members of the Committee on Resolutions, I present a minority report as to one plank of the platform.

The undersigned, members of the committee, recommend that the following clause in the resolutions reported by the committee be stricken out, and that the following be substituted for that clause the following:

CIVIL SERVICE AND OTHER POLITICAL REFORMS.

Reform is necessary in the civil service; experience proves that efficient economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election; be a prize fought for at the ballot box; be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition. Reforms, conspicuous failure in the performance after that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives and Cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are but the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite. They are a public trust created for the benefit of the people to show the disgrace and censure of a vicious President, a late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a late Secretary of the leading officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; the chairmen of the leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors; another forced to resign in the face of the most startling charges of corruption; an Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy not unknown to his friends by percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; a minister to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary fairly escaping by only object to indictment for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War unpunished for high crimes and contrived misdemeanors.

The demonstration is complete that the first step in breaking down the public faith is to fill hon

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876.

THE spirit of the National Democratic Convention: Bourbon.

IT BEGINS to look as though St. Louis would put its worst foot foremost. It is a pretty bad foot, too.

"NO NEGROES need apply." Of the 738 delegates to the "National" Democratic Convention, not one is colored.

"LET us have harmony," cry the Democratic journals, and they are having it at St. Louis with drawn knives and pistols.

IT IS a significant and encouraging fact that the entire Protestant religious press of the North sees good to the country in the nomination of HAYES and WHEELER.

WITH the seeds of bitterness and strife sown broad and deep, the harmonious Democrats at St. Louis staggered to bed late last night to prepare for further storminess to-day.

LAMAR, of Mississippi, says the Cincinnati platform "is a slap in the face for Southern men of his class, and he does not like it." The facile Senator does not state which face—the prevailing impression being that he wears two.

THE Reading *Times* asks: "What has become of the Democratic wiseacres who insisted that GRANT would be renominated by the Republicans for a third term?" One or two of them are hiding in obscurity behind the Pittsburgh *Post*.

Two cargoes, of 1,250 tons each, have just been shipped by the Reading Railroad to the Gulf on account of the sales of 5,000 tons lately made by it to the Texas Pacific. Another steamer is now loading and will sail this week, and the remaining cargo will follow soon after, completing the shipments.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says he is "deliberately of the opinion that the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations is the champion fraud of the United States." RANDALL is the acknowledged leader of the Democratic majority in that body—but we intend no satire by this remark.

ONE of the best jokes of the season was the sending, on Tuesday, of a telegram from the officers of the International Temperance Congress to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, asking them to "pronounce against the traffic in alcoholic liquors as the chief cause of crime, pauperism and political corruption. As well ask them to denounce their grandmothers.

THE Democratic members of the United States Senate are getting as bewildered as their brethren of the House. On Monday, on the Army Appropriation *bill*they voted almost solid in favor of the proposition of the House to reduce the army, and only an hour after, on a bill introduced by Senator MAXEY for the protection of the Texas border, they voted solid to increase the army by two regiments!

WHETHER TILDEN is nominated or not, there is no doubt that Boss KELLY and the Tammany crowd have outdone their hostility to him in making the fight against him as bitterly and exclusively personal. This feeling will probably tell with fatal effect against whatever local nominations Tammany may make next fall. If TILDEN is killed off by Tammany influence, neither he nor his friends will forgoe future opportunities in that way to balance accounts with their enemies.

CORRUPTION IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

GOLDWIN SMITH publishes in a Toronto paper an article on corruption in American politics, in which he takes the ground that there is much less corruption here than is generally represented. He marvels specially at the seeming panic which prevailed when the charges against Speaker KERR were first mentioned, and at the fear then expressed that the whole body politic was sore and diseased. The occasional instances of corruption that show themselves are not indications of a general laxity in morals, and the case of BELKNAP was clearly abnormal and traceable to a special cause. The present condition of public morality is not to be compared, for one moment, with the corrupt condition of things in England under the GEORGES.

There is much in this letter of Mr. SMITH to shame the men in this country who have seized hold of the instances of corruption for the purpose of blackening the national reputation. The purpose, of course, was a political one; but it has produced throughout Europe, and in England particularly, a feeling of distrust of and contempt for republican institutions. The United States, as shown up by her own citizens, are held up to scorn and contumely, as a nest of corrupt commonwealths, in which the leading men are all mercenary and the public officers all shameless in their villainy. Mr. SMITH very properly rebukes this wholesale misrepresentation, and claims that the masses of the people are sound to the core and free from suspicion or cause of reproach. Here and there an office holder may prove faithless and a legislator prove mercenary, but they are the exceptions to the general rule, and in no sense are they to be held as fair representatives of *the* people from whom they have sprung. When the cases of defalcation are compared with the cases of those who have punished the fire unscathed, they are *found to* be but a very small proportion *of the* mass of those who hold office. The indignation against those who go wrong is not a bit too strong or severe, and we hope never to see its force abated; but there is no need for including within its scope any but those who are guilty, nor for representing the entire community as involved in the crimes of a few. At the very best, the record is bad enough; and the attempt to make it worse, for the purpose of manufacturing a little political capital, is nearly as bad as the crime of official misconduct itself. We are thankful to Professor SMITH for his exposure of this folly; but we would much rather the rebuke should have come from the mouth of some one nearer home. It is not creditable to us that our vindication should come from the hands of a foreigner, who is juster towards us than our own people, but such is the case, however much we may regret it.

A MARE'S NEST.

The Democrats have just discovered a mare's nest. Under the startling headlines of "Republican Tactics—A Plot to Secure the Electoral Vote of Four Southern States," the New York *World* publishes a Washington special, from which we make this extract:

"The recent order issued from the War Department, discontinuing the military district of the South, has a far deeper significance than appears on its face. It is understood to be the imitation of a plan designed to secure the electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi for the Republican candidates. These four States will now be under the direct military control of Lieutenant General Sheridan, who can be depended upon to carry out any designs conceived at this point."

The *World* further complains that "the Secretary of War will stretch his powers to the utmost verge, and troops will be posted where they can do the most good."

The whole substance of this complaint is to be found in the fact that the Democrats expected, by intimidation, violence, blood shed and *terrorism to carry the* States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and that the order of the War Department is intended to secure fair play and a fair election in those States. The one thing the Democracy fears above all else is a fair election. They know they cannot carry those States except by fraud, and hence all this outcry about the army. The army will protect the unprotected, suppress violence, and keep down intimidation; and if the voters of those States, guaranteed against the terrorism of the white liners, can carry those States for the Republican nominees why, let them have a fair show. That is all the army has ever done or ever will do; and none but rogues, or those who wish to profit by the roguery of those who can, by violence, change a majority into a majority, will complain of the army being used to secure a fair election. As an evidence of what is needed in Mississippi in this connection we quote the following from another Washington dispatch:

The testimony taken by the Senate Committee now in Jackson, Miss., shows a systematic series of murders, arson and whippings for the crime of Republicanism which would seem to have their foundation in a love for evil alone. The families of men who have been murdered have been driven from the county and, in some instances, from the State. In some counties the evidence shows intimidation to have been carried so far that those who did not agree with the "white liners" were not allowed to nominate candidates for office. Presidents of Republican clubs and other Republican leaders are generally those who are selected to be murdered by the roving bands of "liners."

WE HAVE not space, in this issue, to comment at length on the amazing deliverance of the St. Louis Convention, as embraced in the declaration of "principles," elsewhere printed. As was to have been expected, "Reform" is to be the party shibboleth, and never was nobler word more ignobly wrested from its true significance than by this corrupt and howling Bourbon mob. A single illustration of the ineffable hypocrisy of the men who are shouting themselves hoarse with the cry of "Reform," will suffice. JOHN MORRISSEY has been, from the beginning, one of the leading and influencing spirits of the convention, and the shameless manner in which this broken-nosed ex-prize-fighter, and proprietor of a notorious gambling hell, stalks among the shadows of the spires of Christian churches as a chief evangelist of the millenium of political reform, is a fair specimen of the nature and spirit of the whole wretched travesty. The fierce denunciations of the platform against the Republican party were, of course, to have been looked for; they constitute part and parcel of the Democratic stock-in-trade. But when it is considered that whatever vital and progressive features the pronunciamento embraces, were purloined from the Republican platform, the matter becomes very much like a case in which a defendant should go into court admitting all the claims of the plaintiff, the justice of his cause and the delinquency of himself, and then gravely demanding judgment in his own favor. The Democracy is still playing the part of coach dog to the Republican party, always keeping at a respectful distance of the length of its chain, yet very gravely failing in with the doctrines taught by the Republican party the year before. The free trade plank insures the defeat of the candidate, whoever he may be, in this State, and "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union."

ACCORDING to the eighteenth annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the year 1875-6, just issued, the trade of that port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows: Of the total foreign imports into the United States during that period, amounting in the aggregate to $653,306,138, New York received $358,697,580 or sixty-six and a half per cent. Of the domestic exports, amounting from all the ports of the United States to $658,691,291, New York sent $329,231,913, or fifty per cent., and of the total foreign trade, imports and exports, amounting for the whole United States to $1,235,031,068, New York had $713,341,549, or nearly fifty-nine per cent. A comparison with the figures of 1874 shows that of the decline of nine millions in the total exports of the United States during the year, New York lost forty-five per cent., while the other ports lost in the aggregate fifty-five per cent., New York thus losing less in proportion than her neighbors.

COLONEL FRANK T. REID, a brilliant young lawyer of Nashville, and a gallant Confederate soldier who fought through the war on that side, comes out boldly and announces that he will support HAYES and WHEELER. He is said to be the representative of a large class of the best men in the State, who have made up their minds to a similar course, but who have been awaiting an opportunity to publicly announce it. In addition to these accessions, many of the East Tennessee Union men, who have been voting for a few years with the Democratic party, have become sick and tired of the rotten and corrupt thing, and in the future will be found in tune with the party that saved the country from rebel rule. One of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention from East Tennessee, and who voted for the nomination of HAYES, was one of this class of men. Democracy, since it has controlled the affairs of Tennessee, has taught these men a valuable lesson, which they will not soon forget.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The St. Louis ticket will be a splendid one—to beat.

The hard and soft Democrats are eating each other up.

The problem of the hour: to keep the starch in one's shirt-collar.

The Chicago *Times* now thinks that the Old South Church ought to save Boston.

Notwithstanding the heat of India, there is a daily growing demand for fuel in that country.

There is a grand exhibition of blooming rhododendrons now in the mountains of this State.

In Boston more lawyers get arrested and punished for crimes than in any other city of the Union.

The most fashionable straws now are about eight inches long, and are worn upright in a tumbler.

The reporter is sharpening his pencil preparatory to a wrestle with the Fourth of July fire-fiend.

Of late, English clergymen are constantly getting into hot water about funerals; marital relations catch our clergymen.

They have a Mount Vernon ducking club in Washington. Each fellow takes his duck with him on excursion days.

Sweeney's line is good to think of just now: "No sound but the wild, wild wind and the snow crunching under his feet."

Russia, who recast her guns a few years ago, has determined to melt them all down and introduce the new Prussian cannon.

The girl students of chemistry, mineralogy and botany at Harvard are pronounced by the professors fully equal to the men.

The Lincoln Birthday Association of Buffalo has petitioned Congress to make the birthday of Lincoln a national holiday.

The mercury in thermometers of San Francisco has indicated a higher degree of heat this season than for twelve previous years.

The crops in New York everywhere present a splendid and encouraging appearance. The potato bug is the only drawback.

Jefferson Davis and the Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee are now in England raising funds for a church university in the Southern States.

It is probable that the proposition that Congress shall meet in Independence Hall in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July will be adopted.

The English War Office reports thirty-two officers still living who took part in the battle of Waterloo. The battle was fought sixty-one years ago.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil will attend the commencement exercises at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Colleges at Emmitsburg, Maryland, to-day.

The first eight oared shell race in America comes off between the university crews of Harvard and Yale on the Connecticut, at Springfield, to-morrow.

It is a subject of national importance that every mechanic should see the Centennial. It would contribute largely to our ingenuity and skill as a nation.

Wonders will never cease. A French chemist claims to have discovered a process by which human bodies can be made as hard and indestructible as marble.

Those who have important letters to send should start them at once. With Friday night the mail service terminates unless there is an appropriation in the meantime.

A pistol that can kill at five hundred yards has been patented by an English captain. The butt is that of an ordinary pistol; the barrel is that of a good rifle, cut short.

All trustworthy accounts agree that the wheat crop this year is unusually large and fine, while that of California is estimated at more than 200,000 centals greater than last year.

The Bishop of Toronto thinks the discussion by the press of the doctrine of eternal punishment has an injurious effect. He does not say upon what; whether press, people or doctrine.

That staunch advocate of Republican principles, and excellent newspaper, the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, has just celebrated the anniversary of its twenty-fifth birthday. May it live a thousand years.

There will be heavy Republican gains in New Jersey next fall. The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported unfavorably on the resolution loaning four cannon to Paterson for her Centennial celebration.

Henry W. Poor and Henry V. Poor, publishers of *Poor's Railroad Manual*, managers of the Railway Advertising Company, and dealers in railroad supplies, have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts.

The coming Fourth of July will be the fiftieth anniversary of the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—both signers of the Declaration of Independence, and both ex-Presidents of the United States. Their deaths were within a few hours of each other—the one in Virginia, the other in Massachusetts.

At Plainville, Conn., a few days ago, a frightened horse attached to an empty carriage, dashed into a mill-pond, swam across, a distance of about twenty rods, and on the other side continued his flight with the vehicle along a road for several miles. When caught, at last, neither the animal nor the carriage was seriously injured.

PERSONAL.

Henry Ward Beecher has been engaged by a Boston lecture bureau to lecture eighty nights during the coming season for $40,000.

Judge Gustave Cook, a prominent citizen of Houston, Texas, who served as a Confederate Colonel during the civil war, a few days ago had an operation performed which resulted in the extraction of a bullet and a good-sized piece of his military coat, both of which he had carried for eleven years.

Hon. Wm. J. Hoppin, the new Secretary of Legation at London, is best known as having been President of the New York Union League Club in 1871 73. He is a reputable man, of unquestionable social and other qualifications for the post. He is a brother of the famous artist, Augustus J. Hoppin.

The Dayton (Ohio) *Journal*, in speaking of the celebration of the eightieth birthday of a pioneer in that vicinity, says "he was born in Massachusetts in 1796, and came to Ohio in 1806. The entire distance (500 miles) was made in the usual emigrant wagon. *His wife and eight children* accompanied him." What an enterprising ten-year old lad he must have been to have accumulated a "wife and eight children" at that time. The enterprise of the present sinks into insignificance in comparison.

Rev. George D. Cummins, Senior Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who died at Baltimore, last Monday, was born in Delaware, and at the time of his death was about fifty years of age. When his youth he entered the ministry and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after beginning to preach his theological views were changed, and he became an Episcopalian, and was the assistant of Rev. Dr. Johns, of Christ Church, Baltimore. From this position he went to Norfolk, Va., and became rector of Christ Church. After a number of years spent in Norfolk he went to Richmond, Va., as the rector of St. James Church, and from that city went to Washington, and was afterward the rector of churches in Baltimore and Chicago. On the 15th of November, 1866, he was appointed Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and served in that capacity until he was deposed, on the 24th of June, after he had seceded from the Episcopalian Church, and organized the Reformed Episcopal Church, of which body he was consecrated the first bishop. He was a very popular preacher, and always attracted crowds of people to hear him. Since his own consecration he has consecrated two bishops who have come into his church, viz.: Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, and Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL KERR ETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

STATE NEWS.

The hay crop of Pennsylvania is the largest ever gathered in this State.

Mr. Daniel Perry, of Lancaster county, aged ninety-five years, has become great-great-grandfather.

Pennsylvania produced 36,347,615 of the 90,507,175 tons of coal mined in the United States last year.

Weasels are troubling many of the farmers in Cumberland county, and snakes are as numerous as blackberries, especially in the vicinity of the mountains.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed as far as Uniontown by the Fourth of July, and it is intended all the more to celebrate on that account.

Of the forty-eight prisoners now in the Schuylkill county jail awaiting trial, eighteen are charged with murder or conspiring to murder. The major portion of them are Molly Maguires.

Milton Courtright, ex-county Treasurer of Luzerne county, has filed a plea of guilty to all the indictments against him for defrauding the State. Sentence has been suspended until September.

An engineer named Edward Mills, employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while oiling his engine at Tyrone, Sunday morning, was run over by some cars that were being dropped down the track, and cut in two.

Newspapers can be sent after July 1st at the rate of one cent for three ounces, instead of one cent for every ounce as at present. The new postal law does not alter the postage on books, circulars, medicines, etc., hence it remains at one cent per ounce.

Harrisburg rejoices in centennial triplets, two months old, hale and hearty, named respectively Rachael Pollock, Martha Washington and Mary Cameron Jackson. They are marked with red, white and blue ribbons and will be taken to the Centennial in September.

A quarter of a pound of Paris green was the dose a disappointed lover at Quakertown, Bucks county, considered adequate to still the pangs of hopeless love which tormented him. His calculations were accurate, but it is said by those who discovered the corpse that his features were terribly distorted.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* says that snakes pan out well this year. A careful observer of nature residing near that city, states that garter and water snakes are quite numerous, and that more black snakes and copperheads have been met with thus far, the present summer, than in any former year he can remember.

A Maltese cat was sent by express from Williamsport to Columbia, on the 5th of May, leaving her kittens behind. On the 8th of June she arrived at her former home at Williamsport, and kindly greeted her kittens after a month's absence. She escaped from her new home at Columbia and made her way on foot to Williamsport, 120 miles.

At the Centennial, the Philadelphia ladies cry out, "Isn't it cunning?" New York ladies, "How superbly lovely!" Boston ladies, "How outrageous!" Louisville ladies, "Beautiful, I'll Chicago ladies, "Oh, my— I owned that!" while the genuine Kansas girls from the rural districts, "Goo-whimming, but ain't the a stunner, neow!"

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President
JAMES K. STEVENSON.....Secretary

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CENTENNIAL 1876. SPRING.
There are three reasons why everybody should buy from
McFarland, Collins & Co
1st.—Our Salesroom being on second floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d.—We buy everything from manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d.—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts.
THE LOWEST PRICES
AND
THE BEST GOODS,
AT
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Postoffice and Custom House.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment at Reasonable Prices.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 36 and 38 GIRARD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—IN THE Court of Common Pleas No. I. No. 1171 December Term, 1873.
In the voluntary assignment of J. W. Gibson to N. Holler.
And now, to-wit: July 24, 1873, the Court appoints S. Ferguman, Esq., Auditor, to make and report a distribution of the money in the hands of the Assignee, and to pass on exceptions to account.
From the record.
Attest: B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.
All parties interested will please take notice that the Auditor above named will attend at his office, corner of Diamond and Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of his appointment, where all parties interested can attend.
S. FERGUMAN, Auditor.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss. At Pittsburgh, the 7th day of June, A. D. 1876.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY BOWMAN, of Plum township, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JAMES EVANS, Assignee.
Corner Fourth avenue and Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S
MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,
NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,
(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street).
Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rate

DRY GOODS!
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
NEW GOODS.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND BARRED
Hernanis and Grenadines.
We have made sweeping reductions in the prices of these goods, and offer them from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than last week's prices, for the purpose of closing out the entire stock. An early examination will amply repay persons desiring to purchase.
Domestic Goods,
Muslins and Prints cheaper than ever. Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Embroidery. Ladies' Hose, Men's Socks and Underwear, and a full line of
KID GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP.
G. Schleiter,
89
Market Street.

1876. 1876.
Flags! Flags!
FOURTH OF JULY!
HANG YOUR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALLS.
FLAGS! FLAGS!
For the million, at Wholesale Auction Prices, by the dozen, at
J. M. HARTFORD'S
WHOLESALE AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 109 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE,
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

TO
Coke Manufacturers.
EVAN NOKES is the oldest and best Coker in America. In an experience of sixty years he has never failed to get good Coke, regardless of the quality of the coal used. He has strong recommendations from D. J. Morrell, Job Brockunier, of the Cambria Iron Company, H. S. T. Tarr, Superintendent of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company, and other distinguished gentlemen. He is now willing to engage himself for a month, six weeks or a longer period to iron men who want to learn how to make good Coke. He guarantees satisfaction in every case. He has yet to make a failure. Mr. Nokes tests the quality of the coal which he cokes as a miller tests flour—by feeling the broken coal. He tests the success of the process employed by him by the color of the flame, and he never fails. Those who have had trouble in getting a good quality of Coke, and who want to be taught the secret of success, should write for terms, &c., to
EVAN NOKES,
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY,
GO TO THE
Ben Ton Meat and Vegetable Market
where you can buy the best Roast Beef and Tenderloin Steak for 25c per lb. Good Roast Beef, 15c per lb. Boiling Beef, 6 cents per lb. Chuck Roast, from 8 to 10 cents. Hams and Breakfast Bacon, 15c. Lard, 10c. Veal, Lamb, Pork and Mutton, 10 to 15c per lb.
GEORGE BEILSTEIN,
175 AND 177 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY.
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescott & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fit any Smoky Chimney. We have adopted a Rotary Chimney Cap to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.
Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALLEN, Esq., No. 118 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
SPECIALTIES AND
WM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 &
DRESS GOODS!
For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more than formerly.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1 00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs, from 25c to $1 00, never sold less than one-half per yard more.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1 00.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks, from 75c to $4 50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1 00 to $2 50—these are special good bargains.
SPECIAL BARGAINS
And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines, from 5c to $2 00.
New Low Prices on All Goods.
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.
WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
For Ladies Bound to the Centennial.
Novelties in Suits, Costumes,
Traveling Wraps and Children's Wear.
LADIES' ULSTER COATS, of Slate and Drab Linen, Grey Poplin, Brown Mixed and Scotch Meltan, $4 to $6. Linen and Poplin Dusters with capes, $3 50 to $5.
BASQUES AND OVERSKIRTS, in all the popular costume materials from $3 to $30. OUR DISPLAY OF LADIES' SUITS is by far the largest and most complete in the city, embracing all the approved suitings of the season, made up in the latest styles and combinations. They are selling at prices much lower than ever before known and entirely satisfactory to buyers. Among the NOVELTIES are stylish French Foulard Suits in Brown, Myrtle, Black and Blue, from $11 to $24; also, new American Cambric Suits and Wrappers in Brown, Black and Blue, tastefully trimmed, from $4 to $6. A full line of these handsome Striped and Colored Silk Suits, opened last Saturday, now selling at $25, $40, $45, $50 and upwards. Black Silk Suits from $12 upwards. A choice stock of Foulard, Poplin and Oriental Capes in Silk and Cashmere. Misses' LINEN ULSTERS AND DUSTERS and SUITS FOR CHILDREN of all ages and conditions, in White Cords, Colored Linens and Plaid Percales.
F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
N. B.—About the 3d of June we shall open White Organdie Suits, suitable for graduating classes in Seminaries and High Schools.
Novelties in Furniture.
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Hugarian Ash Chamber Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
Enameled Cottage Suits, in Eastlake Styles.
White Holly and Walnut Dwarf Bookcases, in Eastlake Styles.
Eastlake Hall Racks, with Tile and Nickel Plated Ornaments.
Eastlake Mantel Mirrors.
Eastlake Cornices.
Eastlake Lambrequins.
We invite you to call and inspect our Stock, which is now full and complete.
E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,
139 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.
GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Statement of Condition of the Com'py.
JANUARY 1st, 1876.
Cash Capital.....$ 500,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance..... 515,353 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment..... 78,138 07
Net Surplus..... 616,159 88
$1,710,151 32
INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank..... $ 171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate..... 715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value)..... 300,172 50
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value)..... 47,843 00
Bank Stocks (market value)..... 6,360 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals..... 35,162 50
Real Estate..... 50 457 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876..... 19,604 45
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission..... 70,040 40
Premiums due and unposted on Policies issued at Home Office..... 3,410 13
$1,710,151 33
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eighth Sts., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to validity of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1856.
Steam Sliced Smoked
Beef and Tongue,
KEYSTONE.
BREAD FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND TABLE. PARTIES, PICNICS, TRAVELERS AND INVALIDS.
"So delicate that an infant can digest it." Put up in the most cleanly manner, in Tin and Pound Boxes. Ask your Grocer for it and try it.
No. 8 UNION STREET,
Between Fifth avenue and Wood street.
J. M. McCREERY,
Proprietor.
PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. DERMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.
Established 23 Years.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.
SPECIAL
IES AND
EVERY DEPARTMENT
E'S, 165, 167 & 169 Federal St.
LADIES' WEAR.
Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Zacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on
EVERY ARTICLE ON OUR SECOND FLOOR.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $2 50, worth just $3 00.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Linen Lace Points, Sacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants, at lowest prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at much less than usual prices.
Special Bargains for This Week.
JOSEPH HO
MARKET
Offer special inducements to Buyers in much under value to close.
Dry Goods!
Notions, Small Wares, Embroideries, Laces, Lace Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery and Staple Goods. New Goods opening daily. Ladies' Nett and Silk Ties. Palm, Jap. and Folding Fans. Belts, Belting, Mosquito Bars. Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs, Panniers, Corsets, &c. For the Fourth of July, large line Gents' White Cotton and Lisle Gloves.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
ACCEPT THIS INVITATION
TO CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW SPRING GOODS.
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.
INSURANCE.
Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON.....President.
WALTER MORRIS.....Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors.
W. G. Johnston, Capt. Thos. Bowdon, John Haworth, Wm. Robinson, Thos. Pepperday, R. McClelland, Cyrus Shepard,
John H. Wilson, John Shipton, George Wilson, J. Caldwell, Jr., George Bingham, Alexander Speer, Capt. Wm. B. Haslett, Wm. B. Hays, Jr.
Captain J. ATKINSON, General Agent.
Federal Insurance Company,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
FIRE.
Office—Corner Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, Dr. W. J. LANGFITT, Vice President, R. D. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Directors:
A. McFarland, W. J. Langfitt, Valentine Baker, Joseph H. Sawer, Wm. Schoyer, S. S. Marvin, Jacob G. Reel, H. P. Moore, S. S. Blanda, James M. Hemphill,
James R. Orr, Pittsburg, Jr., Allegheny, Dr. W. J. Langfitt, H. S. Mesdorf, Henry Palmer, W. Geo. Wilson, Samuel Severance.
WM. J. CARSON, General Agent.
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People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1876.

There is nothing in the local monetary position to report further than the continuance of the features of ease and idleness which have already been so frequently reported. We need not attempt to characterize the money market more particularly, that would amount to a simple repetition of previous reports. The principal feature of the general financial situation has been the steady decline in gold during the past few days. This is attributable to the disbursements from the United States Treasury and the moral effect of the heavy accumulation of gold abroad. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France now hold more gold than at any previous date. The ordinary rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills drawn by merchants on each other is no more than 1½ per cent. in London and 2 per cent. in Paris. The indications are that this country will be overstocked with gold during the remainder of the year, and that an additional decline of the gold premium, already 2 per cent. lower than at this time a year ago, will be forced on the speculators. We think the price is already too low, a fall in silver in London to 50@50¼d per ounce makes the gold value of the German silver dollar 84½ cents, and the gold or bullion value of the subsidiary silver coin 79 cents to the dollar—all the paper currency which the Treasury refuses being worth 89¼ cents to the dollar. A friend incloses us the extract given below on the subject of excluding from management of banks those who are engaged in business on their own account. There is much in the suggestion made that is worthy of consideration, but we should be that it would not lead to the adoption of Procrustean rule excluding many seeing and enterprising business men from banking boards. The application of the rule is an extreme one, and a lesson to be gathered from the incidents given is rather that exclusive trust should not be placed in one man, unless character is such as to render calamity impossible. The extract is as follows:

The Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

Commenting the testimony of Mr. Noblit, President of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia before a committee of the Legislature, my mind an opinion expressed by me years and which every day's experience more highly confirms that in banking there is the greatest care in choosing men engaged in business for bank officers, especially for the responsible positions of cashier and vice-president.

The opportunity thereby afforded for conducting (during their own business, and to saving them from bankruptcy, is a temptation which should never be placed before men, and the danger is the greater in the instance of any bank to be regarded as safe by such men for the purpose of obtaining, in only instance the Bank of the State of New York, that was almost ruined by having an engaged in business as president, and who, thereby, with Mr. Vanderbilt as president and Board of Directors, prevented from the bank. The Ninth National Bank by having the head of a large importing house as President, and Mr. Schell engaged for a time in public estimation, but has regained its former position by adopting its policy. The Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia seems from the testimony to have been unexcelled in the selection of its president and former presidents and cashier are still members of mercantile firms and publicly known as gentlemen of the highest character, and who is the present President, a gentleman of the highest character, and who is the present President, actively connected with three mercantile firms. The bank has thus far maintained its reputation, but it is to be feared that, as time passes, the dangers which no bank should be exposed to, or can possibly avoid, will be caused the exact of the law which excluded the late A. T. Stewart from the Treasury Department of the United States applied with as great force to bank officers, and a law should be enacted that purpose, restricting the position of president, cashier and tellers of banks in the business of the bank exclusively, making a choice antipodean name out of business, bank charter for any of them to be engaged in any other business and banks should be chosen and conducted more out of business, these positions, pay them well, and keep them as long as they discharged their duties satisfactorily.

The rule of this kind, adopted either by the banks themselves or established by legislative enactment, and rigidly enforced, would greatly do a great deal to restore confidence, which cannot be the great essential needed for a revival of business. And this is the very time for banks and those having them to think about such a needful and obvious reform.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday reviews the local market for leading shares as follows:

The leading shares are dull and depressed, grow worse and worse from week to week. This is due to the complete apathy which pervades the market, and mainly by the depressed condition of copper, which has fallen to 19½c @ 20. The latest news received by the cable from over of the market, which is over-supplied with raw material, and very little demand for manufacturing. And while it is worse, there is no prospect of an improvement, on a legitimate basis, for some time to come. Calumet & Hecla holds its own remarkably well, and is 163 old in the face of all the drawbacks, and is the sunk out of sight. It is not a solitary one coming to the rescue. If forced for sale would not bring $10 per share. Central not bid. Copper Falls bid, 4 asked. Franklin is offered to 9, asked. National, 1 bid, asked. Quincy is steady at $41 bid, 42 asked, and no sale offering under 45. Ridge, 7 asked.

The following are the present quotations in New York for coins and bullion:

	Buying.	Selling.
German trade dollars	88	90
Spanish doubloons	15 50	15 70
Mexican silver dollars	88	90
Five francs	90	92
Mexican dollars, old style	88	90
Mexican dollars, new style	88	90
Gold silver	¼ @ ⅜	⅜ @ ½
Gold fine bars	par	¼
Gold sovereigns	4 86	4 90
Gold napoleons	3 85	3 90
Gold English doubloons	15 50	16 00
Gold spanish doubloons	15 45	15 65
Gold plate	15 45	15 65
Gold bars	Par to ¼ premium	

The following table shows the prices of Government bonds, railway stocks, at the various sessions of the New Stock Exchange during the day, far used by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 street:

	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
June 28, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6s, 1881, coup	122¾	122½	122½	122½	122½
6s, 1881, reg	120¾	120¾			
1885, coup	122				
1867, registered	117				
1867, registered	120½				
1868, registered	124	124			
1868, coupons	124	124			
5-20's, coupons	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
1865, new	119½	119½			
1865, registered	117½				
10-40's, registered	117				
10-40's, coupons	117½				
New 5's	112½				
Currency 6's	124				
1868	124				

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's, 1886	101	Virginia, old	67½
Missouri 6's	101	Virginia 6's	67½
Tennessee 6's, old	40½	Virginia 6's, new	67½
Tennessee 6's, new	40½	Virginia 6's, consols	67½

Wednesday, June 28, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 1-16, 5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 5's, 1874, 107¼; new 5's, 109½; Railroad securities—New York Central, 127½; do 1875, 102 1-8.

Paris, June 28.—Rentes 106 francs.

Antwerp, June 28.—United States bonds—'s 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Gold 112¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 549.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1876.

The aspect of business affairs to-day was not improved in one or two respects the general thing trade was quiet with a downward tendency. Grain and feed were exceedingly dull. There was a fairly active business done in produce and commission circles, the demand being chiefly for fruits and vegetables. Eggs were scarce and higher, and there was a shade of improvement in choice butter, while the tendency in vegetables was slightly downward, and we note easier prices in tomatoes, peas, cucumbers and new potatoes. In provisions there was firmer feeling and active trade. Prices are unchanged but the tendency is upward, and an advance may be expected by the close of the week. Groceries are moving steadily, the leading feature to-day being an advance of ⅛@¼c on standard sugars. We also note an advance of 50c per box in lemons and oranges and 25c per box on layer raisins. The dry goods trade is moving steadily but a little more slowly than heretofore, the principal feature of the trade being the active inquiry for flags and bunting in anticipation of the Centennial Fourth, and our leading jobbing houses have largely sold ahead in this line. Petroleum shows a great deal of strength and considerable excitement accompanying the steady advance in values. Other lines of trade are steady without material alteration.

We were shown to-day a sample of new wheat received by one of our leading grain firms. This wheat comes from Southern Indiana, and is of very fine quality and growth. Harvesting operations are being successfully prosecuted in the winter wheat districts, and private advices report that the crop will be one of the finest in quality and quantity ever harvested. To the uniformly favorable advices about the new crop, must be attributed the tendency toward weakness developed in the wheat market during the past few days. On the same topic we extract the following, which comes from Topeka, Kansas:

The Commercial has dispatches from the Cottonwood and Arkansas valleys, in Southwestern Kansas, along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, stating that the wheat harvest is two-thirds finished, and will be all complete by July 1st. The yield is very large, and the acreage nearly three times that of last year. The surplus for shipment from Wichita alone is estimated at 2,000,000 bushels, and from the two valleys at not less than 5,000,000 bushels. Other crops are in splendid condition, and the farmers are prosperous and happy.

Jobbers in boots and shoes talk in a cheerful mood, and are now busily engaged getting in their stocks of eastern made goods. The demand, as has been frequently stated of late, is for an entirely "sorting up" character and prices are uniform and steady. The *Boston Journal of Commerce* of the 24th inst. has the following on the shoe and leather market at that point:

There are a great number of buyers in the market and a pretty lively transition is reported, yet the general feeling is that buyers are not as a rule purchasing freely, as ming to be in doubt whether they can do better now or later in the season. The demand for a low priced class of boots continues quite active. Goods are very low, and some of the manufacturers claim that orders are decidedly firmer. A is reported in the west orders taken in one for over half a million in Spencer last week, while the Brookfield unit there enter a fresh impetus largely. Competition is very sharp and it is claimed some of the smaller manufacturers have become anything more than actually to live living prices.

The general leather market is improving. H and hemlock sole is firm and in fair quantity demand. Buff hides has been sold largely, but at slightly concessions. Shoulders are firmer, and shaded a little and holders are inclined to firm so for some time past. Upper leathers remain unchanged in prices, but some what firmer. Indications are decidedly favorable for a large amount of business during next few weeks, but not at present sales are only moderate. Kip skins are unchanged in quotations and in fair demand. Calf skins are in good supply, but rather less than the usual amount doing. In morocco, goat and linings there is no change, but a good trade is anticipated.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,042	11,401	22,043
Apples bbls	400		400
Cheese, lbs	2,193	3,203	5,396
Corn, bush	67,200	56,000	123,200
Wheat, bus	13,566	11,633	25,199
Oats, bush	1,125	450	1,575
Rye, bus	617	780	1,397
Oats, bus	15,815	14,045	29,860
Potatoes, bus	203	354	557
Bacon, pcs	5,248	2,746	7,994
Bacon, lbs	633	724	1,356
Hams, pcs	3,697	4,942	8,639
Hay, bales	722	390	1,114

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market is about as nearly dead as it can be, as buyers are holding off till next month before purchasing more than their immediate necessities compel them to. Receipts are very light but seem ample for the present demand. Wheat is arriving pretty freely, though most of the consignments are directly to millers. The favorable reports of the new crop exercise a weakening tendency. Low grades are unsaleable at any price and prime are in limited demand. Corn, Western Canal gun white winter at $1 38@1 40; prime Indiana red winter $1 36@1 37; choice Kansas No. 2 red winter at 1 25@1 28 damaged and low-grades 1 00@1 20; no Northwestern spring at 1 24@1 3. Corn is in light supply but unchanged. Oats very according to quality. We heard of bids for prime Kansas and Missouri at 35c, but most of the receipts consists of Ohio and State Line corn, which rules as follows: We quote shelled at 47 @48c for prime high mixed, 46@46c for low-mixed. We quote ear at 50@52c for prime yellow, 49@50c for mixed. Oats were again weak and depressed, notwithstanding the decreased receipts, and prices were about 1c lower than at the opening of the week. We quote mix'd Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@35c; No. 2 Western white at 35@36c. Barley is out of market, and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@84 00, as to quality. Rye is scarce and firm, sales of small lots, with a fair demand at the lower rate. Jobbing sales prime 56@58c above quotations.

FLOUR—We find the market weaker but quotations are unchanged. The jobbing demand continues about the same, and the following quotations given below are for prime grades only, low grades selling at a wide range, according to quality. The rates current on sales are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 extra wheat flour $7 75 per barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off per barrel. The jobbing prices of our local dealers for the standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 50@7 75; white wheat do 7 75@8 00. Rye is quoted at $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $7 50@8 75; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; choice do $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal $6 25@6 50; oatmeal $6 50@6 75; graham

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Sudden Death.

Edward Carpenter, residing on Eighteenth street, Tenth ward, fell in his dooryard yesterday morning, and expired in a few minutes. The Coroner held an inquest and the jury found that death resulted from heart disease. Deceased was aged sixty-five years, and leaves a wife and five children.

Flags for the Fourth.

Mr. J. M. Hartford, the well known auctioneer of No. 100 Wood street, advertises flags of all sizes for Fourth of July decorations at very low prices. Those who desire to make a good showing on the glorious Centennial day (and who will not) should call and select from Mr. Hartford's excellent assortment.

Fire Last Night.

At eleven o'clock last night, an alarm of fire was turned in from box eighty-five, Butler street. The agitating house of the Standard Oil Company, located near the Sharpsburg bridge, was discovered to be on fire. The department answered promptly and labored earnestly, succeeding in preventing the spread of the flames. The loss will be about $1,000.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Frederick Bulger, a young man employed by the Chatauqua Ice Company, was engaged yesterday in loading his wagon with ice, in the yard of the Fort Wayne Railroad, from a freight car, when his horse was frightened by a locomotive and started off. Bulger, in trying to check the horse, fell in front of the wagon, and one of the wheels passed over his neck, inflicting an injury to the spine which will probably prove fatal. Bulger is quite young, and unmarried.

A Rare Entertainment.

The friends and pupils of Prof. S. A. Neale, who has devoted so many years of long and busy life to the elevation of the colored people of these cities, have gotten up an entertainment of rare excellence for his benefit—consisting of the opera of Genevieve, and the drama of the Sailor's Return. The first performance was given last evening, in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, and notwithstanding the rain, a large audience was present. The entertainment will be repeated this evening, and we hope to see the hall crowded to overflowing. There is no more worthy or faithful friend of his race than Prof. Neale, and he deserves to be liberally remembered on this occasion.

Bishop Bowman Institute.

The commencement exercises of this Institute attracted a large and fashionable audience to Trinity Church yesterday forenoon.

The exercises began at ten o'clock, Bishop Kerfoot preaching and Rev. Leighton Coleman, D. D., delivering the address to the graduates.

The names of the young ladies who compose the graduating class are as follows:

Misses Jennie Bell Hamilton, Annie Blackstone, Miss Madge Irwin, Miss Kate E. Duff, Miss Clara A. Friend, Miss Mary Musgrave, Miss Sallie Goldthorpe and Miss Mary E. Johnston.

The Bishop gave a reception last evening, at the Institute, Fourth street and Penn avenue. A brilliant audience assembled, and the affair was highly enjoyable.

Allegheny Teachers.

The Fourth ward, Allegheny, school directors have selected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

Building No. 1—John Morrow, *principal*; Miss E. B. Davidson, Miss S. Smith, Miss M. Sherrow, Miss S. C. Smith, Mrs. A. K. Miller, Mrs. M. A. Duncan, Miss Mary S. Decker, Miss Jennie Thompson, Miss A. Wilcox, Miss Zilla Bunn and Miss H. Sue Munn. The resignation of Miss Hoff *et al.* Rankin was accepted.

Building No. 2—Mr. S. A. Espy, Principal; Miss M. E. Morton, Miss Fannie Coughter, Miss M. E. Hamilton, Miss A. Thompson, Miss M. McConnell, Miss Wood, Miss H. V. Smith, Miss L. D. Snodgrass, Miss M. S. Hamilton and Miss N. J. Kenning.

Miss Alice G. Miller and Miss Jennie E. McCready were elected and additional teachers, but were not assigned.

SUITS AGAINST OIL DEALERS.

An Informer. Desires to Know How He Can Get His Moiety.

Yesterday, in the Court of Quarter Session, John R. Large, Esq., called the attention of Judge Collier to section ten of the "act for the better protection of life and property from the sale of burning oils," which provides a penalty of $300 for refilling a barrel or vessel with oil without removing the marks of the inspector. He stated that he desired to ascertain how the penalty is to be recovered. After examining the law the Judge said it was his opinion that the penalty could be recovered by either criminal or civil action. One-half of the penalty, when it goes to the county, and it is stated that an individual who has a business eye on this part of the law, has made information against several persons for violation of the law.

In Philadelphia suits for violation of the law have been instituted, but they have been stopped by a bill in equity claiming the act is unconstitutional. The question is now pending, the Philadelphia courts not having as yet decided the case.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Action Relative to the Celebration on the Fourth—Preparations to Extinguish Fires.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a special meeting last evening, President Wilson in the chair, to take action relative to the Centennial Fourth. The business of the Board was not only to make arrangements to aid the celebration but, what is far more important, to take such steps as will increase the safe guards against fire on that day.

Capt. W. S. Kerr offered the following, which, after some discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to take part in the procession on the occasion of the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July, with one engine, one hose carriage and one hook and ladder truck, and that the aggregate number of men detailed to accompany the apparatus shall not exceed the number of companies in the department.

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to see that all the apparatus of the department is in good order and ready for service, and it is hereby ordered that no member be allowed leave of absence from duty between the hours of 6 o'clock P. M., July 3d, and six o'clock A. M., July 5th.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Telegraph be instructed to see to the lines and apparatus under his charge, and that he be together with one operator and one lineman be on duty during the day.

On motion the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lardner, Pender and Erwin, to arrange details, in connection with the Chief Engineer.

The Board then adjourned, and the committee above named proceeded to their work. The Board voted to put four men to each apparatus turned out in the procession, but as the department has but three of these horses, it will be necessary to borrow some good teams. Mr. Wilson of John Wilson & Son., and Mr. William R. Hays Jr., each promptly offered a team.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the remains of an unknown colored man, found floating in the river near the Point.

THE alarm of fire from box 143 shortly after six o'clock last evening was caused by a spark igniting a shingle.

THE boilers of Wheeling are demanding $5 25 per ton for boiling, twenty-five cents more than is paid in Pittsburgh, and will cause to work after to-day, if the demand is not accepted to.

MR. TAYLOR, an old resident of Indiana township, had a shoulder dislocated, and was otherwise injured, by being thrown from his buggy, on Tuesday evening, on the Kittanning road, above Sharpsburg.

A REPUBLICAN ratification meeting will be held in Mahoney Diamond this evening, at which John H. Hampton, Esq., A. M. Brown, Esq. and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne will deliver addresses. Hurrah and Wallaceland, indorse the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler.

STEWART GIBNER, a countryman, was arrested and committed to jail, yesterday, by Commissioner McCandless, for attempting to pass a "raised" note upon Mated May, at a house on Ferry street. The note was raised from a two to a ten, by means of a revenue stamp. Gibner says he did not know the bill had been raised.

MRS. CATHARINE GAUNT was caught with her hand in another woman's pocket, at Friendship Park, on Tuesday, and was brought before the Mayor yesterday, for a hearing. As the "other woman" refused to prosecute, she was discharged. Mrs. Gaunt says she belongs to New Haven, Connecticut, and the Mayor advised her to "Go East."

GEORGE GARNER, aged about eight years, was drowned in the Monongahela, at Hazelwood, Tuesday evening. He had been in swimming with about a dozen other boys, and was not missed until they came out and dressed. There was no one to claim little George's clothes, and it was only by them that his loss was discovered. His mother, who is a widow, was recently janitress of the Peebles school building. The body was not found.

THE Alumni Society of the Western University have elected the following officers: President, Wm. J. Sawyer; Vice Presidents, J. O. Petty and C. C. Dickey; Recording Secretary, S. Strasser; Treasurer, D. B. Dickey; Executive Committee, W. J. Sawyer, J. M. Patterson, John R. Wightman, T. D. Carnahan, J. O. Petty; Catalogue Committee, J. M. Hughes, H. D. Gamble, Willis A. Booth, Rev. J. H. McCandless, F. A. Barr, James R. Reed, Rev. W. H. Knox.

Don't Read This.

Remember the Eagle Shoe store, 85 Smithfield street. Cheapest in the world.

Grand Preparations

for the glorious Fourth at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street.

HATS, HATS.

McCord & Co.

Have just received all the very latest styles of Straw Hats, Light Felt and all desirable summer hats at very low prices, at 131 Wood street.

Men's Sewed Morocco

Congress and Buckle Walking Shoes only $4, at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street.

Extraordinary Announcement.

Re-engagement of the Prussian Military Band. Grand farewell concert at the Germania Gardens to-night.

Buy Your Boots and Shoes

at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street, and save 25 per cent.

HOTEL FENIMORE,

Cooperstown, New York.

will open for the season June 15th. This house is entirely new and contains all modern improvements and conveniences. ROOMS and board may be secured in the Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny City, where plans of the house can be examined, or by letter addressed to

WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Manager, Cooperstown, New York. 7ths

Western University.

Baccalaureate Address by Chancellor Woods,

To the Graduating Class of 1876

Class Day Performances Yesterday.

Commencement Exercises This Evening.

The members of the graduating class of 1876 and all the pupils of the Western University, together with a number of visitors, assembled in the chapel of the University, yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock, to hear the farewell address of Chancellor Woods. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. S. Travelli, after which there was singing by the pupils and reading of Scripture by Professor E. P. Crane.

The address to the graduates was then delivered by Chancellor Woods, his theme being "Self Deception." The subject was treated in that clear and forcible manner which characterizes the learned doctor's literary efforts, and we give the address in full, as follows:

Baccalaureate Address.

Faraday remarks with truth that the most common intellectual fault is deficiency of judgment. Society, as a whole, and generally, is not only ignorant as respects education of the judgment, but it is also ignorant of its ignorance.

Johnson says: "Raphael in answer to Adams' inquiries into the courses of the stars and the revolutions of the heavens, counsels him to withdraw his mind from idle speculations and employ his faculties upon nearer and more interesting objects—the survey of his own life, the subjection of his own passions, the knowledge of duties which must daily be performed and the detection of dangers which must early be incurred."

These writers clearly recognize man's ignorance of himself, his incorrect views of his powers and the great importance of a true estimate of himself, if he will avoid failure and secure the greatest and best results in life. Johnson clearly intimates that this self-knowledge, the most valuable of all, is the least sought. The oracle pronounced Socrates the wisest of all living men, because he judiciously made choice of human nature for the objects of his thoughts.

We often travel far by sea and land, and expose ourselves to dangers and death in search of rare flowers, minerals, insects and animals, while ignorant of those that lie at our very feet. The small river, the slight waterfall, the insignificant mountain in distant lands, are visited at great sacrifice of ease, health and money, while the noble rivers, lofty mountains and grand mountains almost within our daily sight, remain unknown to us. There are persons living within a few hours' walk of our greatest natural curosities who have never seen them.

We stretch the eye with the aid of the most ingenious and most costly instrument through the vast expanse above us, to see the twinkling star whose light may have gone out a hundred years ago, while the mind, the instrument of all knowledge, is neglected. The less before the greater, the distant before the near, seems to be the rule.

We know more of others than of ourselves, and of our perishing bodies than of our imperishable souls. What we do not know of ourselves, what we really are, and what we should be, is the chief evil